FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRC RESUMES TOURISM WITH USSR, EASTERN EUROPE

OW101355 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] The once interrupted tourism between China and the USSR and some Eastern European countries has gradually been resumed since the beginning of this year.

Under an agreement with the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, a group of 20 activists of the USSR-China Friendship Association will visit China in October at their own expense, and a group of activists of the China-USSR Friendship Association will also visit and tour the USSR later this year.

Since last April when Hungary signed a travel contract with China, six travellers' groups of nearly 200 people have visited China. Under the contract, 10 groups of Hungarian people will visit China. The remaining four groups will visit China during the second half of this year. Under the bilateral contract, a 15-member travellers' group visited Hungary in June.

Poland and China signed a contract last June on exchanging visitors. The first group of Polish tourists will visit China in September. According to plan, nine groups of 270 tourists will visit China this year. China will also organize a group's visit to Poland.

China's tourism department has also had friendly contacts with people in the tourist circles of the GDR, CSSR, and Bulgaria, and they will have further discussions on the details of the payments agreements.

GDR ENVOY SUBMITS DOCUMENT AT GENEVA TALKS

LD091754 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Geneva 9 Aug (ADN) -- On Tuesday the head of the GDR delegation at the Geneva Disarmament Committee, Ambassador Harald Rose, underlined a demand for negotiations on practical measures for preventing a nuclear war. The significance of this has again been highlighted by the anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The committee should not allow purposeful discussion of this vitally important question to be blocked by a number of Western states discussing procedural aspects.

In order to speed up the start of the negotiations, Ambassador Rose submitted on behalf of the GDR delegation a document citing the most urgent steps for the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war. It includes a pledge by all states not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, a freeze on nuclear arsenals, and a series of confidence-building measures. In submitting the document Ambassador Rose stressed that the GDR initiative takes into account proposals put forward both by socialist and other states represented at the Geneva comittee.

GRAIN, OTHER AGRICULTURAL SUCCESSES OUTLINED

AU111033 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Tirana, August 11 /ATA/ -- The successes of this year in the production of wheat were attained due to the uninterrupted development of the socialist economy in Albania. They are the fruit of the constant care of the party to flourish the socialist countryside, to further develop and modernize the agriculture. Successes in Albania are expression of the correct agrarian policy the PLA [Party of Labor of Albania] has pursued and is pursuing in order to strengthen uninterruptedly the cooperativist order. Albania, which once could not ensure its bread even for three months, is self-sufficient in bread grains for several years on end. Such average yields of 50, 60, 70, and more quintals of wheat per hectare that were taken in the lowland area this year, particularly in the area with intensification with priority, are of the most advanced world level.

The PLA forges ahead the economic-social development of the country on the road of socialism. It contrary happens in the capitalist and revisionist countries, which are gripped by a grave crisis, including agriculture, as it was pointed out in a report by UNO on food and agriculture (FAO). During this year the production of grains is expected to fall perceptibly. It is reduced by 10 per cent as against last year. Typical in this direction is "self-administrative" Yugoslavia, which slanders that allegedly the people in Albania suffer for bread, while it itself is up to the neck in debts to the Western capital. We have everything we need, while the Yugoslav village, where the kulaks rule, is not able to cope with the most elementary needs of the population for food articles, which are either lacking or are sold at very high prices. In the other revisionist countries too, the capitalist relations in production prevail. It is for years that the Soviet Union, Poland, and others "harvest" the wheat in the plains of the USA, Canada, etc.

In Albania, over the recent years, although in the conditions of great drought, the agricultural production,particularly the grain production,has kept increasing due to the measure that have been adopted and the mobilization of the agricultural working people. Alongside the establishment and improvement of socialist relations in production, productive forces have developed step by step in Albania. This has made possible that the new contemporary technologies be applied in the agricultural and livestock production. Today 8 research-scientific institutions and 13 such stations carry out their scientific activity. In agriculture over 3700 scientific groups and thousands of cooperativists and vanguard workers of the agricultural enterprises are engaged in research-scientific activity. Without mentioning the Higher Agricultural Institute of Korce, the Tirana Institute alone has trained so far 8700 higher specialists. Hundreds of full and part time agricultural secondary schools function far and wide in the country.

The achievements on the front of agricultural production have also been attained due to the strengthening of the material-technical base of agriculture. As against 1960, the number of tractors turned in 15 horse power has increased 4.2 times, the volume of mechanised work has increased by over 7.3 times, there have been sown 3 times more high yield seeds,about 13 times more chemical fertilizers, using 141.4 kg. active substance for one hectare of arable land. Another figure that has influenced the increase of agricultural production is the increase of irrigated area. The irrigated area in 1981 amounted to 53.5 per cent of the arable area as against 29 per cent it was in 1960. The number of drainage tubes has almost doubled during the last two years. This year it is expected that an abundant production in maize, bean, sunflower, olive, potato, fodder, fruits, vegetables, etc., be taken.

FEATURES OF 'NEW' ECONOMIC MECHANISM REVIEWED

AU120959 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Sofia, August 12 (BTA) -- It is for a third year now that a new economic mechanism for managing economic activity is being applied in Bulgaria. One of its most characteristic features is that the remuneration of labour is strictly dependent on the production results. And what is more, the "salaries and wages" fund of the enterprises and the economic organizations has been fixed as a residual resultant, i.e. it is formed after the enterprise's having allotted money to all the rest of the funds and its having fulfilled all its current obligations. This is in most general the formulation in principle. Having it in mind the enterprises settle the questions related to remuneration according to the specific condition they work under. In this respect quite a rich experience has already been accumulated in which the practice of the "Dobri Kartelov" Textile Works in Gabrovo stands out.

The "wages and salaries" fund is distributed among the members of the workers' team according to the personal contribution of each worker and specialist. The precise fixing of this contribution is, however, quite a difficult task. In order to make things easier, the distribution of the fund is carried out in two stages - the first one is conducted in the structural units - brigades, sections, etc and then, the second one - per team member. The brigades of new type working on a self-supporting system contribute a lot to the fair remuneration of labour. In this way each brigade's contribution to the work done in common is considered more precisely.

The basic part of the fund of the brigade is formed according to the quantity and quality of the production and the rest one -- according to the extent of the rational use of the materials, energy and fuels. Of the sums obtained from the manufacture of higher quality and by saving raw materials and energy, more than 20 percent are channelled into the "salaries and wages" funds. The pay of every worker and specialist is fixed on the basis of report documents in which the quantity and quality of his/her labour is given. In case such a report is not possible because of the specific nature of this labour then the complex quality control system is resorted to. On the basis of well considered factors and correctives, an estimate of everyone's labour is made, one which a respective remuneration corresponds to.

The new method of remuneration with which both incentives and sanctions are applied, has had a favourable impact on the works' activity. In 1981 the share of the first-quality production amounted to 93 per cent and a year later - to 93.5 per cent. Now the works has no difficulties in manufacturing first-quality articles. On the contrary, the orders made from both the country and abroad are constantly on the increase.

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH SECRETARY OF GDR'S FDGB

LD112249 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Today in Prague, Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Central Council of Trade Unions chairman, met Baerbel Ritter, secretary of the FDGB who has been in Czechoslovakia on vacation at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

In a friendly discussion they exchanged information about the tasks of the two trade union organizations and assessed the possibilities for further developing fraternal cooperation between the trade unions of Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF HEAVY ENGINEERING DIES

AU110855 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Aug 83 p 2

[CTK report in column "Per Teletype, Mail, Telephone..."]

[Text] Jaroslav Vaverka, CSSR deputy minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, died suddenly in Prague on 8 August at the age of 57.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES NEW IRANIAN AMBASSADOR

AU110902 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Aug 83 p 2

[CTK report in column "International Relations"]

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received Mohammad 'Ali Sarmadirad, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in Prague, on Tuesday. Issues concerning mutual relations and some topical international problems were discussed in the course of the reception.

HONECKER RECEIVES USSR ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

LD111501 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1353 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 11 Aug (ADN) -- On Thursday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received V.I. Kochemasov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR, for the presentation of his credentials.

The ambassador conveyed cordial greetings from Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, which were reciprocated equally cordially by Erich Honecker.

In the ensuing talk Erich Honecker and V.I. Kochemasov praised the increasingly close friendly relations between the GDR and the USSR. The basis for this was the close militant alliance between the SED and the CPSU, which is developing on the firm foundation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It repeatedly gives renewed inspiration to the fruitful and all-round cooperation between the two states in the interests of strengthening the position of peace and socialism.

Erich Honecker gave the ambassador an assurance of all-round support and wished him much success in performing his responsible work. Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer and Secretary of the Council of State Heinz Eichler also took part in the friendly meeting.

TISCH RECEIVES FRG TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD111953 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1755 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 11 Aug (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Executive, received on Thursday a delegation of the FRG Trade Union of Distributive, Banking, and Insurance Workers (HBV) led by its first chairman, Guenter Volkmar. The FRG trade unionists are on a fact-finding visit to the GDR at the invitation of the Central Executive of the Distributive and Food Workers Union in the FDGB.

In an open and business-like atmosphere they discussed questions of common interest relating to trade union work in different social systems. Proceeding from the premise that the struggle to preserve and secure peace is a major concern in upholding the interests of trade union members, they stressed the responsibility of trade unions in both German states to do all they can to avert the danger of nuclear war. The ominous aggravation of the international situation and the planned stationing of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe necessitates a still stronger trade union commitment to peace and disarmament, they said.

Harry Tisch briefed his visitors on the FDGB's manifold tasks in developing advanced socialist society in the GDR. He dwelt on the extensive rights of trade unions in the GDR and the responsibility they bear in all spheres of social life. In conclusion, both sides stressed that it is necessary and useful, particularly now, to carry out dialogue and cooperation between trade unions of different orientations and international affiliations.

Charlotte Welm, member of the FDGB Executive Presidium and chairman of the Central Executive of the Distributive and Food Worker's Union, took part in the conversation.

BUILDING OF NEW BERLIN WALL SECTION UNDER WAY

AU111657 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1630 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] East Berlin -- A few days before the 22d anniversary of the construction of the Berlin Wall on 13 August, a new cement wall is going up in the south of the divided city. A work brigade of the GDR People's Army is presently building a 3 meter high wall and a 12 meter high watchtower between Neukoelln Bezirk and the East Berlin district of Treptow. The new border installation is directly adjacent to small gardening plots of an association whose members until now have been able to have eye contact with their Western counterparts.

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION VISIT -- On Tuesday Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, GDR minister of culture, received an official delegation of socialist Ethiopia at a friendly talk. The delegation is led by Culture Minister Girma Yilma, member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia. The meeting, which was also attended by Jember Berhanu, ambassador of socialist Ethiopia to the GDR, served the purpose of mutual information and of exchanging experiences on problems of culture policy and the deepening of the cultural relations between the two countries. On the same day the delegation met with Ursula Ragwitz, head of the Culture Section of the SED Central Committee. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jul 83 p 2 AU]

DANISH ENVIRONMENTAL MINISTER'S VISIT -- On Tuesday in Rostock Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water conservation, conducted talks about problems of mutual interest related to the protection and utilization of natural resources with Christian Christensen, minister of environmental protection and Nordic affairs of the Kingdom of Denmark. The guest arrived on Tuesday for a visit of several days to the GDR. Central to the talks were measures to implement the convention for protecting the maritime environment and the Baltic Sea coast. Also participating in the talks were Werner Klemm, first deputy chairman of the Council of Rostock Bezirk; Prof Dr Klaus Voigt, director of the Institute for Oceanography of the GDR Academy of Sciences; and Otto Schumacher, director of the Coastal Water Conservation Directorate. They informed the Danish guest about the contribution of GDR research institutions to fulfilling scientific tasks within the framework of the Baltic Sea Convention. It was pointed out that emissions of waste water from communities and enterprises into the Baltic Sea have been considerably reduced and that the outfitting of GDR vessels with waste water treatment units is nearly completed. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jul 83 p 2 AU]

GDR-ARGENTINE COMMISSION -- The fifth session of the joint GDR-Argentine Government Commission was concluded in Berlin on Wednesday. It took place in an open-minded atmosphere. The interlocutors noted during the 3-day consultations that bilateral economic relations have intensified and that good opportunities exist for expanding them. They signed for this purpose an agreed-upon document which contains steps toward implementing export and import projects. The delegations were led by Wilhelm Bastian, GDR deputy foreign trade minister, and by Miguel Almada, under state secretary in the Argentine Ministry of Economy. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jul 83 p 5 AU]

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES USSR'S ZAMYATIN IN WARSAW

LD061529 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1510 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Aug (TASS) -- W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense of Poland, today received L.M. Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, who is on a visit here.

Taking part in the conversation were J. Czyrek, member of the Politburo and the Central Committee and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, as well as A.N. Aksenov, USSR ambassador to Poland.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REVIEWS ECONOMY, JOBS

AU111618 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Meeting of the Council of Ministers"]

[Excerpts] The Government Press Office reports that on 8 August a meeting of the Council of Ministers took place which examined the socioeconomic situation during the first 6 months of the year, and concluded that the stabilization process is continuing, and that we are overcoming the crisis phenomena.

The results of the first 6 months of 1983 are characterized by the following: an 8.2 percent growth in industrial production, a larger turnover in foreign trade, and a stronger monetary and market situation. While appraising the generally positive trends in the economy the Council of Ministers drew attention to certain negative phenomena still occurring, such as too slow growth in work productivity, the lack of attention paid by enterprises to the quality of their goods, and the disparate investment front. Motions to eliminate these unfavorable phenomena were adopted.

Some enterprises are feeling the effects of an insufficient work force. Simultaneously, these enterprises do have a sufficient supply of raw and other materials, which cannot be processed due to this lack of workers. Meanwhile, a shortage of many industrial goods for general use has been noted on the market. In order to improve this state of affairs the Council of Ministers has passed a decree for compulsory job placement in some voivodships.

Compulsory job placement is being introduced in the following voivodships: Warsaw, Bielsko-Biala, Gydgoszcz, Czestochowa, Gdansk, Jelenia Gora, Katowice, Krakow, Lublin, Lodz, Olsztyn, Poznan, Szczecin, Wroclaw, and Walbrzych.

Many groups of workers whose employment must be a matter of their own choice, will be exempt from this rule.

Plants have been bound to notify job placement bodies of every vacancy that occurs, and to employ only candidates who have been sent to work for them. Plants are no longer free to advertise their cadre requirments in the mass media. The dishonest information frequently given in advertisements is harmful to our rational employment policy and causes too great a mobility of labor.

Plants throughout the country are bound to employ certain categories of people sent to them by job placement bodies, people such as those who have been set free by the amnesty, people receiving money from the Vocational Activization Fund, women looking after small children, people convalescing after an illness, and group III invalids.

The Council of Ministers recommended that the minister for labor, wages, and social affairs urgently make a list of the principles and criteria under which workers should be selected to work abroad, in Polish plants, or through the job placement scheme.

The Council of Ministers listened to a report on the safeguards employed in units of the socialized economy against theft. An increase in the number of burglaries of buildings belonging to units of the socialized economy has been registered in comparison to the 1979 figure. An inspection was made on 14 March 1983, on the recommendation of the government, of the protection of property. Many shortcomings were discovered in the physical protection of buildings, in the frequently inadequate work done by industrial guards, and the insufficient protection of certain warehouses and storerooms. In many plants, too little importance is attached to the proper use of the technical equipment used to safeguard property. Penal, disciplinary, and official action has been taken against those found guilty of such offenses.

The Council of Ministers adopted the appropriate conclusions and, among other things, requested the chairman of the Polish National Bank to prepare, in agreement with the minister of internal affairs, a draft instruction for the chairman of the Council of Ministers to consolidate the protection of social property with the help of technical safeguarding equipment.

GOVERNMENT PLAN FOR SECOND HALF OF 1983 ADOPTED

LD112137 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 11 Aug -- Government's press office announced here today that the Council of Ministers has adopted the government's plan for the second half of 1983.

The plan specifies projects, states time-limits and people responsible for their implementation. The directions of the government's activities and necessary regulations to be conducted in the nearest future are determined by the current social and political situation in the country.

The government's basic task is to solve economic problems. This year the government is expected to assess twice the course of implementation of the central annual plan for 1983 as well as the state of the implementation of the government's austerity and anti-inflation programmes.

Government's commissioner for the economic reform has been obliged to prepare a report on the state of the implementation of the economic reform principles into practice with regard to their influence upon the aims envisaged in the social and economic national plan for the years 1983-1985.

The Council of Ministers will evaluate the progress of works on the rebuilding of organizational structures and the competence and responsibility of various levels of management, with regard to their influence on the efficiency of functioning of the reformed economy.

The package of economic problems to be dealt with by the government during the second half of 1983 includes foreign trade issues. The government will evaluate the functioning of the mechanisms of foreign currency write-offs system (making possible for enterprises to keep for their own use (?part) of their hard-currency income from exports of their goods), economic profitablity in trading with individual countries and carrying out of the 1983 planned turn-over.

Directions and methods to create firmer ties between the Polish economy and the economies of other socialist countries are to be elaborated as well as the principles of developing economic cooperation with industrialized capitalist countries by 1985.

Moreover, the principles of selection and evaluation of consular staff and the conception of branch foreign cooperation services will be determined. Further sorting out of things in the investment processes will continue.

During the 2nd half of this year, a three-year programme of realization of the maritime economy tasks will be set together with a conception of management and utilization of Poland's Baltic waters.

The government will pay this year a lot of attention to problems of agriculture and food economy. In September this year the government will make an assessment of the implementation of the housing construction program up to 1990. The activities aimed at improvement of home market supplies and maintaining market equilibrium will be of primary importance in the second half of this year.

The Council of Ministers will be dealing with wages and employment issues. By the end of the year the government will focus its attention on working out the central annual plan for 1984.

The work on the draft central plan for 1984 is still to begin in August. The key task of the government is further stabilization of the socio-political situation of the country. Following this purpose the government presidium and the Council of Ministers will be reviewing current [word indistinct] undertaking necessary measures to prevent disrupting of legal and public order. A special attention will be focussed on limiting the causes and circumstances which give rise to phenomena of social pathology and undertaking appropriate counteraction, in particular among young people.

A special meeting of the social political committee will be held in October this year, devoted to development and consolidation of trade unions.

The government attaches great attention to correct functioning of workers' self-management bodies. In its schedule for October this year the review by the government of decisions made by workers' self-management bodies is also envisaged.

The Council of Ministers will consider a comprehensive environment protection programme whose implementation will be a basis for activities of the office for environment protection and water economy newly set up by the Sejm.

A special attention is attached by the government to proper labor conditions and activities of intellectual milieu. The draft laws on dissemination of culture, working conditions of employees involved in dissemination of culture and implementation of motions tabled by the National Council of Culture will be also examined. The report on the state of Polish science will be an item on agenda of the Council of Ministers in October this year.

URBAN ON POLITICAL SITUATION,'BAD EXPERIMENTS'

PM111704 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 9 Aug 83 p 5

[Interview with Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban by 'Abd al-Malik Khalil in Warsaw on 30 July]

[Excerpt] I began by remarking: There is a certain reciprocal link between the internal situation in Poland and the question of world peace. I then asked: Is it possible to throw light on the nature of this link and on Poland's views regarding the conflicts surrounding it?

Urban replied: The internal clash in Poland in 1981 reached such a dimension as to threaten the outbreak of a civil war -- a clash that threatened not only the security of Poland but also that of Europe in general, since Poland, being in the heart of Europe, occupies a distinctive political and strategic position.

Allowing Poland to become something like Lebanon is sufficient enough to undermine the security of all Europe, since it is inevitable that civil war in our country would affect European security and stability.

The credit for removing such a threat goes to the declaration of the state of emergency. However, there is still a link between Poland's internal problems and world balance and peace. The implication being that Poland represents an important factor in President Reagan's foreign policy. From the first moment he assumed political leadership, this policy sought to promulgate concepts about change in the international balance and worked to effect such a change.

[Correspondent] His reply led to a question about the fact that the Polish Army was the first in the European socialist camp to come forward to protect the political and social system, since government statistics show that the Army has been able to ensure order in the management of production institutions and the services and utilities sector. What were the lessons learned from the Army's participation in this almost unique experiment?

After a pause, Urban replied:

The declaration of the state emergency was interpreted in Europe and in the United States as a "military coup," which was not the case. What happened in Poland was unlike what has happened in some well-known military coups in some world countries. First, the declaration of the state of emergency was not against the existing civilian rule but was proclaimed at the request of the political regime itself and the existing state regime. By intervening in the affairs of internal life, the Army did not stand as a barrier or an obstacle. It did not restrict the prerogatives of the state institutions such as the parliament, the government, or the parties. In sum, the Army enabled these institutions to function when it imposed calm and stability, thereby enabling the institutions in question to play their role.

The Army appointed representatives from the highest level to the lowest local sectors. But its task was confined to maintaining internal security and promoting an atmosphere of "order" or "orderliness" in some of the institutions that were lacking in this regard. Thus the Army appeared as an auxiliary factor through its cooperation with the existing administration.

The Army we have is not a professional army, but rather a structure of three successive generations. The truth of the matter is what it has played an efficient, integral, and coordinated role in the country's internal [word illegible]. This proves that all that has been said about Polish society, and especially the youth, being opposed to the regime is wrong. The success of the declaration of the state of emergency shows that hundreds of thousands of young people "in military uniform" devotedly protected the regime against its internal enemy. The Army has now returned to barracks and to playing its natural role, whereas during the state of emergency it occupied many civilian functions in the state. It will continue to perform its functions and tasks.

The lesson that seems to have been learned was that the Army is a reserve of government cadres, since previously we were not accustomed to having Army personnel occupying civilian posts. Now a few of them occupy civilian posts, but this is not a general phenomenon, since only three generals have remained in the government in addition to the prime minister.

[Correspondent] The announcement of the list of detainees which the authorities have released, including former Solidarity spokesman Dr Onyszkiewicz, prompted the following question to Mr Urban: What is expected with regard to trade union organization in the light of events and experience of the past 2 years, and what is the workers' response?

He replied: First there was the experiment of the seventies and the previous years, during which trade unions were subject to government administration. Clearly, one of the causes of the 1981 strikes was the workers' dissatisfaction with the government unions, which no longer properly defended or protected factory workers but rather were inclined to share the administration's views with regard to production only. Now these government-controlled unions, which the workers rejected and which took advantage of their party affiliation, are finished.

The second experiment was the one that resulted from the social reaction to the previous type of union life, which was the "bad" experiment known as Solidarity, because it in fact did not play the role of a trade union so much as the role of a political party. Its leadership sought to take over power, and its method of attaining power was the resort to sabotaging and destroying the national economy.

These were the two bad experiments.

The "Solidarity" experiment fell in love with strikes; more than 10 strikes used to take place daily for quite insignificant reasons. Let me give a specific example of this. A strike was staged because one manager refused to give permission to a worker to leave his work post in order to devote his time to union work. And, because of this strike, scores of other strikes were staged in other factories in solidarity with this strike. The state was incapable and helpless in the face of this situation, because if it gave in to this demand there would be more, similar strikes, since the first strike had produced results. If it did not give in and did not respond, strikes would continue and more factories would be on strike. The result would be a halt in production and all the stores would empty of goods, and so the economic situation would deteriorate.

[Correspondent] Interrupting him, I asked: Was this a reflection of the weakness of the government and the strength of Solidarity?

Urban replied: I agree with you in that view, but unfortunately the strength of Solidarity was of a destructive character.

I asked: How was it possible for the trade union to become a political power?

He replied: They simply stopped making any trade union demands and began making political demands, that is demands of a political nature. They formed political groups under their protection and devoted all their credit to political propaganda. I had better give you an example of what happened.

I believe that the function of a union is to struggle to raise the pay and improve the social conditions of workers. But the strange thing was that Solidarity did not perform this trade union function. On the contrary, it adopted a hostile attitude to the interests of trade unionist workers. While the government offered to pay the mine workers treble for working Saturdays, which would have benefitted the state and the national income in general and the worker in particular and, on the other hand, would have increased production of a very essential commodity, Solidarity rejected this and punished any worker who agreed to work on a Saturday.

One example of how Solidarity switched from a trade union to a political role was its demand for the right of "veto," that is, the right to object tc any absolute decision taken by the government. With regard to the present trade unions, they must learn the lesson of the distortion that occurred in the two types of trade unions in the seventies and eighties to which I have just referred. Last fall a new trade union law was promulgated under which trade unions are being established in accordance with the concept of trade unions throughout the world. These new unions now encompass 25 percent of all workers.

Question: We have heard about the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] which embraces the PZPR, ZSL, and SD parties as well as other political and social groups. What is its purpose?

Answer: It is a formation in which the PZPR is associated with many groups and parties of a political nature. Within this institution the party engages in dialogue with other groupings, such as the Christian Catholics and others, for example. Therefore, PRON is a form of broad political coalition which includes the PZPR.

Question: The prime minister has spoken about the developing countries. Is there anything you would like to add?

Answer: There is no doubt that we are definitely interested in expanding relations with the nonaligned countries and the developing countries in both the political and economic fields. For our part we believe that we can be good and natural partners. We have, for example, an advanced industry which at present is not operating at full capacity because of the U.S. boycott. This includes the equipment and machinery industry, whose production has been limited through lack of investments. In the meantime we are in need of raw materials and consumer goods such as food, clothing, and shoes.

We are a good partner, and we can discover common interests.

Question: Are there special and distinctive relations between Poland and the Arab countries?

Answer: Poland is a medium-sized European country that has no special policies or interests in the Middle East, but we have closer relations with the countries with which we have wider economic relations.

Question: The Polish deputy prime minister has visited Cairo, and his talks have been described as successful. What is the potential of bilateral relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt?

Answer: Generally we are interested in developing ties with Egypt in various sectors, but the most important is the practical one, namely the economic sector. In our view, economic relations between our countries could have a better future.

PROGRESS OF AMNESTY PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTED

LD111819 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Over 6,000 people have availed themselves of amnesty. By yesterday 795 people had been freed from penal establishments and detention pending investigations. The majority of them perpetrated crimes against the legal order under martial law -- deeds committed for political reasons or ones that violated specific articles of the penal code.

Sixty people who committed deeds that were against the fundamental interests of the state during the period of martial law or following its suspension have reported to prosecution organs. The first cases of people giving themselves up in our diplomatic and consular establishments abroad have been noted.

MILITARY COMMISSARS RETURN TO NORMAL DUTIES

AU101007 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Aug 83 p 2

[PAP report: 'Farewell to the Military Commissars"]

[Text] In factories and offices all over the country, farewell ceremonies are taking place in honor of the Polish Army officers who are returning to their home units after performing their responsible tasks as military commissars, National Defense League plenipotentiaries, and members of local operational groups.

On 6 August at the Radio and Television Committee in Warsaw, there was a meeting between the committee's leadership and military commissars. Miroslaw Wojciechowski, the committee's chairman, thanked the military commissars who had been performing duties in Polish Radio and Television in Warsaw and in local radio and television stations, and expressed recognition for their activity and assistance in fulfilling political and propaganda tasks inside Polish Radio and Television during such an important period for Socialist Poland.

A similar ceremony took place several days earlier in the Voivodship Office in Gdansk, among other places.

Farewells to military commissars also took place in cities and plants in the Sieradz Voivodship.

WALESA'S CALL FOR PRESS BOYCOTT ATTACKED

LD111541 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 11 Aug -- Lech Walesa has been giving interviews with a great lack of deference. The very fact of giving them confirms once again what a "terrible terror" reigns in Poland, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote. Lech Walesa does not at all conceal that he aims to fight -- but what? Exactly against the return to normal life and its consolidation, although naturally he does not use such words. In an interview for the AFP, he said recently: "A total boycott of the press could be a proper way of struggle". Certainly, let people in Poland not read their own press. Then, free Europe radio station and the like will have a completely free room of manoeuvre. This would really be an ideal state. But only for whom? For society that starts perceiving good aspects of normal life? Certainly not. Simply one does not boycott oneself, the paper said.

NEWSPAPER OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON PRESS LAW

AU111544 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 9 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[Kazimierz Zglejszewski interview with Andrzej Dobrzynski, editor-in-chief of PRAWO I ZYCIE [LAW AND LIFE]. "Pluses and Minuses" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Zglejszewski] The press has functioned in People's Poland without a press law for almost 40 years.

You have taken part in the work of the commission responsible for preparing the draft press law as a member of the delegation of the Association of Journalists of the PPR. Therefore, one can ask the following question: Do we need such a law at all?

[Dobrzynski] It seems to me that we do need the press law. On the one hand, we need it to guarantee the rights of the press and of journalists, and on the other, to protect citizens against excessive interference in their private lives. There are, for example, Western periodicals specializing in gossip and sensation-seeking which are below a certain level of professional ethics.

[Zglejszewski] Nothing interests a person so much as the private lives of other people. This is evidenced by the popularity of the column "Gossip About Ladies and Gentlemen" in KOBIETA I ZYCIE [WOMAN AND LIFE], or by reports on the life of the ruling elite, which always occasion interest. Journalists quite simply attune themselves to the taste of their readers.

[Dobrzynski] That is another matter. But the question immediately arises: How far can one delve into the private lives of other people? In other words, without questioning the very need to pass such a law, we can consider what shape the law should take. I feel that in addition to containing just solutions, the draft law also contains ones which do not sufficiently satisfy the needs of journalistic practice. One of the merits of this draft is that it approves certain matters.

First, it expresses the principle of freedom of expresssion and print, a principle professing the openness of social life and of social control. It also speaks of the participation of the press in social consultations devoted to thorny national problems.

Second, the draft law precisely defines journalists' right to obtain information. Information can only be refused in order to protect a state or official secret, or some other secret protected by law.

[Zglejszewski] Some state and economic activists have already become such specialists in not giving any information, in avoiding journalists, or granting interviews "in writing" by demanding to see the questions on paper beforehand and often giving evasive answers, that I do not think the above rule will change anything.

[Dobrzynski] You are right. Fortunately, however, the law clearly says that the leaders of organizational units, their deputies, press spokesman, or other authorized persons are obliged to give information to journalists. In addition, the heads of the above units are obliged to facilitate contact between journalists and work forces and to gather information and opinions among the employees.

I would like to draw attention to the regulation which says that no one can get into trouble for giving information to the press if he has really acted within the law. In other words, if he has not violated a state or official secret.

[Zglejszewski] Are there any sanctions foreseen for refusing to give information?

[Dobrzynski] Yes. Whoever breaks this rule will be subject to a fine, provided of course the Sejm passes this law.

[Zglejszewski] Situations sometimes occur which are the opposite of the above situation. A journalist receives his information, but cannot publish his article because of various kinds of "pressure" on him or on his editorial team. This is as unpleasant as "kissing the doorknobs" of the offices of directors and managers.

[Dobrzynski] A draft law that does not take into account the right to criticism by the press is a weak one. Article 44 of the draft says that whoever uses force or threats to make a journalist publish a press item or make him refrain from doing so will be subject to up to 3 years' imprisonment. The same sentence applies to whoever exceeds his position or function and harms a journalist because of press criticism published for the sake of socially justifiable interests.

[Zglejszewski] There is a great deal of misunderstanding as to whether articles by journalists should toe the line laid down by the paper's policy-makers. This brings to mind earlier periods in our postwar history when the press and all media were regarded as tools. Journalists used to convince society of the correctness of and need for decisions which later turned out to be neither correct nor necessary for society. And yet voices criticizing this did not get through to the columns. Will the same thing not happen because of the present rule about the duty not to silence criticism by the press?

[Dobrzynski] I think this rule needs to be explained more precisely. A journalist has the right to express his conscience and conviction, has the freedom to create and the freedom to criticize. But at the same time he has the duty to implement the general program line of the of the editors. For example, if a journalist decides to work in the ideological department of a Catholic paper, he is not going to propagate Marxist theory of social development in it.

[Zglejszewski] Who will see that the papers toe the mapped out line and do not deviate from it, left or right?

[Dobrzynski] In accordance with the press bill, the editor-in-chief is responsible for all the affairs connected with his paper.

[Zglejszewski] At the beginning of our interview, you mentioned that the press bill protects the citizen against excessive interference in his private affairs by the press. Is this not yet another curb on the journalist's freedom of action?

[Dobrzynski] I must tell you that this issue was keenly discussed during the drafting of the press bill. In my view, the legislators went too far in the initial phase of editorial work in their efforts to prohibit the publication of whatever concerns one's private life without the agreement of the person in question. Let us take this situation: A drunkard maltreats his children. Because this maltreatment is not public activity, what the press could do would be to report this case in a general way, without giving any details to identify the drunkard. Fortunately, a formula was included in the bill which states that in the social interests the press may condemn by name the offender in question.

The press is not allowed to publish the personal data and images of the persons against whom investigations or court proceedings are in progress. Nor is the press allowed to publish the personal data and images of witnesses and the injured parties, unless their agreement is obtained. This is what was proposed primarily by lawyers, but the journalists participating in the work to draw up the press bill protested because in such a case it would have been impossible to report on the trial of Szczepanski or of the killers of the taxi driver from Otwock. After a discussion of this issue, a rider was added to the bill that if an important social interest is involved the prosecutor (during investigations) or the court (during the trial) may permit the press to publish the personal data of the defendants or witnesses.

[Zglejszewski] One of the crucial characteristics of the journalistic profession is the right not to disclose the sources of information and the names of the people who supply certain items of information. This is a matter of trust in journalists' and editorial boards. How has the press bill solved this issue?

[Dobrzynski] The proposed solution disturbs me. In accordance with the bill, the letters and materials supplied by the readers of the press may be made available if the court or the prosecutor asks for them. But as you have said, the trust of many readers, especially with regard to interventions, criticism, or large-scale shady dealings, is to a great extent based on the certainty that the editorial board will not disclose certain data. Readers have acquired this certainty on the basis of the practice to date. It seems to me that these enactments of the press bill are exaggerated. It would be much better if the duty to disclose the sources of information applied only to the trials of the most serious political crimes and homicide, as is the case at present.

PRESS ITEMS ON IDEOLOGICAL, PROPAGANDA WORK CITED

AU100720 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOCS in Polish 7 Aug 83 p 2

[Press review signed '(Y.G.)': "Views and Opinions"]

[Text] An Edward Grzelak interview with Brigadier General Edward Lukasik, PZPR Central Committee member and first secretary of the Poznan Voivodship Committee, from the 15th issue of ZYCIE PARTII [PARTY LIFE] in 1983, stated:

[Grzelak] Using the words of Comrade W. Jaruzelski, I would like to say that, "the most dramatic events are now behind us, and the most difficult are before us." How do you appraise the organizational, ideological, and political capabilities of voivodship party organization? That it is full of life, stated a recent voivodship accountability campaign...

[Lukasik] In order to answer the question on how things are now, it is necessary to say how they have been. And things have been very bad. I would not attribute this "bad" state of affairs just to 1980, because this started to happen in the party a lot earlier, and it got worse as the years passed. It was all the easier for opposition forces to bring about the manifestations which were brought to light by the 1980-81 situation, when the party was very clearly undermined....

[Grzelak] However, there is no shortage of difficulties when it comes to the ideological stimulation of the party...

[Lukasik] Ideological stimulation is taking place and is not, I think, solely characteristic of the Poznan Voivodship. Our progress is still insufficient, and it is for this reason, among others, that as we already know, the 13th PZPR Plenum will be devoted to ideological matters....

Jerzy Mazurek, secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, and Seweryn Kowalski, head of the Propaganda and Publicity Department, wrote the following in "Ideological Work in the Practice of Party Activities" about the ideolgocial activities of the Warsaw Committee and the Warsaw party organization, which appeared in issue 7/8 1983 of IDEOLOGIA I POLITYKA [IDEOLOGY AND POLITICS]:

"While analyzing the reasons behind the current crisis, the tens of publications which appear in the press or in various kinds of studies that have academic pretentions draw, above all, on the issue of economic mistakes and speak of the many political mistakes that were also made. However, it is rarely noted that one of the major causes of the crisis was the "dwindling" of the party's ideological activities, which led to a one-sided and misleading interpretation of the state of social awareness and of social processes, and contributed to the creation of an almost classless view of society which had little in common with reality....

Increasing the ideological, political, and propaganda activities of primary party bodies and cells should be viewed as one of the main conditions for overcoming the crisis and eliminating its consequences; of success in society's struggle to isolate political opponents; of creating the basis for a nationwide accord and its "expansion" among our citizens, as well as of rebuilding and consolidating the ideological and political unity of the party.

"These tasks are being implemented by the Warsaw party organization in the course of its daily work, which takes place within the framework of a consistent system of propaganda and publicity activities."

From the 30th 1983 issue of ARGUMENTY [ARGUMENTS] Witold Nawrocki, head of the PZPR Central Committee Culture Department, said the following in an interview with Wieslaw Rogowski entitled "Culture, Diversity, and Common Goals":

[Rogowski] Negotiations between the authorities and the Main Administration of the Union of Polish Writers went on for 6 months. What was the dispute about?

[Nawrocki] The changes we have seen taking place in this union were ones that came gradually. The union was wrongly made into a political body in 1949 and this was done in a very artificial way. It was then, let us finally come out and say it, that it was changed in a forced way which was not accepted by any of its members, into an organization which sanctioned the changes then occurring in Poland and in Polish culture. Following that, after 1956, the union began to develop its own leaning toward a politically controversial line of opposition, mainly under the chairmanship of Antoni Slonimski...

[Rogowski] Irrespective of what happens to the Polish Writers' Union and what shape the organization protecting writers' interests will take, both writers as well as artistic people from other fields of artistic expression cannot, after all, renounce their ideological differences and their differences of opinion after such deep traumas and political changes...

[Nawrocki] We will even refuse to speak of political pluralism if it means that the Communist Party will exist alongside an anti-communist party.

However, all our allies, that is, all those who have a different idea of why they should implement the supreme goal, have a wide arena on which to work and on which they can show their worth. All one needs to do is to want to participate in this work. However, anyone who is opposed to socialist principles, cannot expect help from the patron, that is, the socialist state... The state cannot fund its enemies, since this is beyond the sphere of even the broadest cultural policy...

[Rogowski] We very much need to analyze the current state of affairs and come to terms with the number and kind of people who can and want to fight for the democratic ideals of socialism in the sphere of culture...

[Nawrocki] It is really tragic that people are taking less and less part in cultural activities, and that we are losing the exceptionally appealing ideal which socialism promoted, that is, the ideal of eliminating the barriers which block off our access to art and culture. After all, our rural areas and our small towns are becoming cultural deserts... The point is also to know how to oppose the ideas which have turned culture back to its elitist path of development where it becomes the pastime of the upper class of 30,000 to 40,000 people, but people who are nevertheless funded by the entire nation... There is a constant gap between the snobbish attitudes of these elitist groups and the needs of the masses, a gap which cannot be found in any country established on a new basis like the Soviet Union, in contrast to the chasm which is apparent in certain capitalist countries.

We must eliminate the chasm which has occurred in Poland. Polish art, constantly tuned as it was to making avantgarde breakthroughs, became so involved in avantgarde logic that this avantgarde movement seemed to make it powerless. This results in the fact that, according to Zeromski [19th century positivist novelist] there are more and more "blockheads" around, that is, as he defined it, blockheads who dream of a breakthrough or those who are making breakthroughs...

BRIEFS

FIRE DANGER CONTINUES -- According to the Main Fire Brigade Headquarters, the considerable danger of fires continues throughout the country. Fires are causing the largest losses in agriculture and forestry. On 2 August alone over 200 fires were recorded countrywide, including 129 agricultural and 29 forest fires. The losses caused by fires are enormous, and this is why the Main Fire Brigade Headquarters appeals for the absolute observance of fire precautions and the maintenance of prudence during farming work and visits to forests. We cannot afford to allow fires to continue to destroy our common assets. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Aug 83 p 2 AU]

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

AU111432 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1409 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/8/1983 -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and minister for foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, concluded his visit to Romania on August 11. The guest was seen off at Mihail Kogalniceanu Airport of Constanta by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and other Romanian officials.

GOVERNMENT SAID TO PREPARE DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD111437 Hamburg DPA in German 1339 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Bonn, 11 Aug (DPA) -- The Romanian Government is preparing proposals for breaking the deadlock at the Geneva disarmament talks. Romanian state and party leader Nicolae Ceausescu briefed Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on this during the latter's visit to Romania, it was learned today. Details of the planned Romanian initiative have not yet been revealed. Genscher returned to the Federal Republic today from his 3-day visit to Romania and continued his interrupted holiday in Berchtesgaden. In his talks with Ceausescu and Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei in Neptun on the Black Sea the main topics were the Geneva missile talks and the conclusion of the CSCE follow-up conference in Madrid, which is being blocked by Malta.

In an interview for ARD Television Genscher stressed today that his visit to Romania, like the Federal Government's recent talks in Moscow and with other Eastern bloc governments, was aimed at utilizing all opportunities for creating a political climate in Europe that would make positive results possible at the talks in Geneva. Bonn will make every effort toward specific disarmament agreements being reached between East and West.

Following his talks with Ceausescu and Andrei, Genscher also expects that the Romanian Government will eliminate illegal practices in the emigration of Romanian Germans. He believes that the Romanians will do everything possible to halt the bribery practices. In general Genscher said the resettlement of Romanians is developing favorably. Recently more Romanian Germans had come to the Federal Republic than was foreseen in the agreements. There are still approximately 300,000 ethnic Germans in Romania.

In the interview Genscher also called for an improvement in economic cooperation with Romania, which is suffering from considerable difficulties in supply. This serves not only economic interests, but will also have a stabilizing effect on political relations. The foreign minister wants to arrange an economic symposium this year at which cooperation opportunities for German firms with Romanian industry will be discussed. Genscher's idea is that projects should also be sought in the areas of Romania occupied by Germans.

SHAMIR TO PAY VISIT 'SECOND HALF' OF AUG

AU120702 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Yitzhaq Shamir, minister of foreign affairs of the State of Israel, will pay an official visit to our country during the second half of the current month at the invitation of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

AU111428 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1222 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRESS 11/8/1983 -- Wang Bingnan, chairman of the Chinese People's Association of Friendship With Foreign Countries, member of the Standing Committee of the People's National Congress, paid a visit to Romania over July 28-August 11.

During his visit, the Chinese guest conducted talks at the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, at the Romania-China Friendship Association, at the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, at the Ministry of Tourism, at Brasov and Constanta County Party Committees. He also visited industrial and agricultural units, as well as social-cultural units and tourist spots in Bucharest and Arges, Brasov and Constanta Counties.

PARTICIPANTS IN MANGALIA IDEOLOGY MEETING 2-3 AUG

AU120846 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Aug 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Upon the initiative of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a working meeting on organizational and political-educational activities took place in Mangalia 2-3 August.

The last part of the meeting took place in the presence of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Together with the party-state leader Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Petre Lupu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Ilie Verdet, Miu Dobrescu, Petru Enache, Nicu Ceausescu, Suzana Gadea, Ana Muresan, Ion Stoian, and Gheorghe Stoica also took their seats in the presidium.

The meeting was also attended by the first secretaries of the county party committees in charge of organizational and propaganda matters, the chiefs of the organizational and propaganda sections of the county committees, section chiefs and deputy chiefs of the RCP Central Committee, other activists of the party Central Committee, leaders of mass and civic organizations, of the Ministry of Education and Instruction, of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, of the Committee for People's Councils' Problems, leaders from the Unions of Creativity, cadres from the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy, from the Higher Political Army Council and the Political Council of the Ministry of the Interior, and chief editors of the central press.

'INTERNAL INFORMATION' SOURCES DESCRIBED

AU110841 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1701 7 Aug 83 pp 16-17

[Momcilo Petrovic article: "Information: For Your Eyes Only"]

[Excerpts] Our news agency [TANJUG] began its activities 40 years ago precisely with the publication of the famous "red bulletin," the confidentiality of which was equal to a sacred secret. Apart from its general service, by which TANJUG sends over 400 news items a day to the press and radio broadcasting stations, this news agency publishes a large number of specialized bulletins intended for public media, the economy, and the leading organs of sociopolitical institutions.

"Review of Foreign Press Reports" is published daily and it contains practically all the articles published about Yugoslavia and about the most important subjects in the world. In addition to articles from the world press, newspapers from nonaligned countries, and agency news, the bulletin relatively frequently carries articles by the Deutsche Welle radio station and the Italian press of the border regions. The contents of the bulletin are intended for the personal information of the recipients, but thanks to foreign political columns, they often find their way to the public.

The daily "Review of the Yugoslav Press" is somewhat less voluminous than the preceding bulletin and it often carries articles from certain Belgrade, Zagreb, and Ljubljana dailies and weeklies. The cover of this bulletin also says "For personal information only." A review of reports on religion from domestic and foreign sources is published once a week. Like the weekly bulletin of foreign military commentaries, it is intended for the personal information of the recipients. A bulletin on "The Communist and Workers' Movement" is published with the same frequency and under the same caveat; it contains reports from foreign sources. A review of foreign radio casts for Yugoslavia is published every day except Sundays, and a review of reports from Albania and about Albania (also intended for personal information only) has been appearing twice a week for 17 years.

By the end of June, "The World of Youth" was started, containing articles from home and abroad; it is intended for the information of youth organizations and their leaderships.

The Federal Secretariat for Information publishes daily (a triple issue covering Saturdays, Sundays, and Mondays) an internal list of "interesting" articles from the domestic press (appearing up to 0800 hours) with a supplement for recipients with summaries and quotations from articles that appeared in the morning up to 1200 hours. The recipients include organs from the highest federal level down to those who are responsible for information in the republics and provinces. A review of significant articles published in the preceding period is prepared once a week. An analysis of the religious press in our country and abroad is published once a month.

Imperative: Specialization

The Republican Committee for Information of the SR of Serbia publishes daily "Current Information" and "Weekly Information," which differ from the similar materials mentioned in that they also contain news which has not been published elsewhere, and whose sources (among others) are juridical and interanl affairs organs. It is confidential, and it is accessible to all republican leaderships, the highest officials of the city of Belgrade, and the delegates of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly. "Weekly Information" is also available to leaders from regions and communes.

The Information and Propaganda Section of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia publishes "Current Information," which is distributed in about 350 copies to all members of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia and the members of the LCY Central Committee from the SR of Serbia. This bulletin also reaches the workers of the professional apparatus of the LC Central Committee of the republic. The designation "For Personal Information Only" covers articles published in the Yugoslav press that are "distinctive for their critical attitude, onesidedness, and sometimes also for their hostile positions." It is published several times a month and its average size is some 50 pages of A-4 size [about 8 and 1/2 by 11 inches]. The articles are always published in their entirety and it is somewhat amusing to see this as the reason for the rather large number of pages that carry the "interesting" articles.

It seems that the service of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, which monitors public information media, is very professional: Every worker in the service monitors only certain publications over an extensive period, and this enables him to specialize in individual authors. The members of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia otherwise receive reports by internal affairs organs on the "political security situation."

To stretch things a bit, one could include among internal information the letters that some of our citizens, signing their full name and address, have been sending for years to the highest leaders of the federation, the republics, and the provinces, presenting their observations on all current problems of society, particularly since these letters are circulating almost regularly as publications of various market-place and coffeeshop news agencies.

It seems that because of inertia or because of nostalgia for times past, every bulletin receives the caveat "For Personal Information Only." Thus, in the opinion of the members of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia, the newly started TANJUG bulletin "The World of Youth" should not be accessible to the members of the youth organizations, regardless of the fact that it contains articles published elsewhere and nothing more.

SOCIALIST ALLIANCE CALLS FOR CURBING PRICES

LD111116 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0955 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Belgrade, August 11 (TANJUG) -- The Socialist Alliance, the mass political organization in Yugoslavia, has called for "curbing the soaring prices" and expressed readiness to prepare, together with the trade unions, an outline of social policy measures aimed at alleviating the effects of inflation.

In spite of the "frozen" prices during the past twelve months inflation has reached 31.5 per cent.

The Socialist Alliance warned that, after the recent "unfreezing" of prices, inflation may rise to reach as much as 40 percent by the end of the year, contrary to forecasts in the country's anti-inflationary programme that it would not exceed 20 percent in 1983.

The Socialist Alliance pledged for urgently enacting a law on prices, currently under preparation, to help curb the rising cost of living.

Late last month Yugoslavia adopted a long-term programme of economic stabilization aimed at eliminating inflation and enhancing productive economic operation by way of introducing structural changes in the economy.

The government has announced that it would by the end of the year a number of measures aimed at curbing inflation and stimulating favourable conditions of economic operation. [sentence as received]

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL VIEWS ECONOMIC POLICY

LD111719 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1238 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Federal Secretariat for Information reports that at today's session the Federal Executive Council [FEC] (with Borisav Srebric, vice president in the chair) examined several questions concerning our country's present economic policy and relations with countries.

The Council decided to begin an initiative to conclude a social agreement on the bases of a joint policy on employment and its realization and charged the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Protection with preparing the final text of a draft agreement, which is to be submitted for examination by the SFRY Assembly, on the basis of today's discussion.

The FEC holds the view that any solution to the unemployment problem must be approached as the entire country's common problem, which is of exceptional socioeconomic significance.

The signatories of this agreement are the SFRY Assembly, assemblies of the socialist republic and provinces, sociopolitical organizations, economic chambers, and certain other organs and organizations.

The FEC also examined information concerning monitoring the allocation of foreign exchange funds for the importation of oil, oil derivatives, and coking coal, and for the needs of the federation and the foreign exchange reserves of the National Bank of Yugoslavia. It concluded that these funds are not flowing in accordance with legal oblications, and this is creating certain difficulties in meeting social needs.

The Council concluded that the Federal Foreign Exchange Inspectorate should take measures, in accordance with the law on foreign exchange transactions and credit relations with foreign countries, so that all authorized banks will carry out their legal obligations regarding the allocation of foreign exchange funds for social needs on time.

The Council also confirmed the standpoints for the Yugoslav delegation at the annual meetings of the World Bank, the IMF, and other international financial organizations.

Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, informed the members of the Council about the current internatioanl situation and our country's activities at the international level.

REACTION TO BULGARIAN CLAIMS ON MACEDONIA ISSUE

Contradictory Bulgarian Views Cited

AU111708 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Great Bulgarian pretensions have recently received fresh quasi-scientific and now also political inspirations and instigations. The festive 80th anniversary of the Ilinden uprising of the Macedonian people has provided an occasion for proclaiming the Ilinden uprising one of the most important events in Bulgarian history, in the spirit of the official policy of the Bulgarian party and state to completely deny the Macedonian nation and lay claim to the historical heritage of the Macedonian people. The alleged glorious epic deed of the Macedonian people in Macedonia was marked by numerous mass meetings in Bulgaria, attended by high party, state, and military leaders. All information media in Bulgaria have, consistently and with complete openness, again proclaimed the great event in the history of the Macedonian people to be their holiday. Again something old from Sofia, our commentator Dragan Petrovic says, and adds:

Repetition of the untenable assertions behind which long ago-established, strange, and dangerous aspirations are lurking, is nothing new. It is known that the Jesuits and the Nazi propagandists, closely related in their attitude toward ends and means, have asserted that even the most ordinary lie may be transformed into truth if it is only repeated so often that even those who invented it no longer doubt it.

However, this Macedonian truth is tough and it forces Sofia to demonstrate to itself and to the whole world that something that exists does not exist, and that it does not exist even if they themselves asserted the contrary not so long ago.

Here they are, some honorable contributions to the consistency of Bulgarian historiography:

Tsola Dragoycheva in 1945: Fatherland Front Bulgaria has finally broken off with the ideal of the Bulgarian Fascists, a Great Bulgarian hegemony in the Balkans. It stands fully by the ideal of the Macedonians, this ideal being their own state and national individuality.

The same author, 3 decades later: The Macedonians are Bulgarians and if any Balkan country had historical rights to the annexation of Vardar Macedonia, it was undoubtedly Bulgaria.

The only undoubted thing here is that such a somersault is very doubtful indeed. And some doubts follow here.

Once upon a time, the Bulgarian historical journal, ISTORICHESKI PREGLED, organ of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, said that when the Bulgarian bourgeois historiography disputed the historical past of the Macedonian people, it did so because of its territorial pretensions. When the Bulgarian Marxist historiography does this, it does so in the interest of cooperation and friendship between our countries.

This means that in the interest of cooperation and friendship, Bulgarian policy and science assert that there is no Macedonian nation, that the entire history of the Macedonian people is part of Bulgarian history, that the SR of Macedonia is the fruit of relations that arose during and after World War II, and so on and so forth.

Why, for instance, does Bulgarian historiography not concern itself with demonstrating that the inhabitants of Shumen or Stara Zagora are Bulgarians? For the simple reason that they are Bulgarians. But if you live in Pirin Macedonia -- let us remind you that in the past years and again this year, it was there that it was most fiercely asserted that Ilinden was a Bulgarian holiday, and it is there that most of the Macedonians lived who vanished in a magic way in the space of only three censuses, their original number having been 250,000. So if you live in Pirin Macedonia and you are tall and blond, you are a Bulgarian. You are also a Bulgarian if you are short and dark. And those who are neighter tall nor short, neither blond nor dark, are also Bulgarians. This is no joke, but a scientific explanation advanced by the workers of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences who measured the skulls of the dead and the heads of the living for the purpose of demonstrating the purity of things Bulgarian in Pirin Macedonia.

The question now arises: Why did 250,000 members of the Macedonian nationality vanish in Bulgaria in only 2 decades? Why did Bulgaria change its position so radically and now does not want to hear anything about the Macedonians, least of all inside its own borders? Perhaps because the times are long past when aliens wrote and shaped the history of the Macedonian people. Perhaps because the Macedonian people themselves now write their history.

Doubts About Bulgarian Aims

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[Commentary by TANJUG diplomatic editor Mladen Gavrilovic]

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 11 (TANJUG) -- Bulgaria, Yugoslavia's neighbour, is using this year's celebrations of the 80th anniversary of the Ilinden uprising of the Macedonian people against the Ottoman Empire to present the event as a part of the history of the Bulgarian people and it is doing so in the wish to legalize its own positions alleging the nonexistence of the Macedonian nation, one of the five Yugoslav nations.

Not only are Bulgaria's endeavours an act of extreme nationalism, but the celebrations of the uprising anniversary in Bulgaria show that Bulgaria does not act in keeping with the spirit of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act on European security and cooperation, a document whose signatory Bulgaria itself, is.

Celebrations of the Ilinden uprising in Bulgaria have been attended by members of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo and officials of the Fatherland Front, trade unions and the armed forces. The celebrations have been used as a podium for appropriating the history of the Macedonian nation whose name has not at all been mentioned at the celebrations in Bulgaria, where the centuries-old struggle against Turkish domination has been presented as "a continuation of the Bulgarian people's democratic revolution."

The above was the case also at a rally in Predel in the Pirin Macedonia, a region populated by members of the Macedonian nation, whose nationality Sofia has denied since 1948 ignoring the previous censuses and the scientific truth.

Bulgaria wants to present to the world that the Macedonian nation appeared after World War Two as a product of new Yugoslavia.

The above and similar theses clearly show that greater-Bulgarian nationalism and dreams of annexation did not vanish with the collapse of the Bulgarian kingdom in 1944.

The Balkan nations, including the Bulgarian, have gone through many trials and have learned the historical lesson that there is nothing more sacred than the right of each nation to its autonomous development in peace. It is therefore particularly absurd that at a time when governments of Balkan states invest efforts to achieve as broad cooperation as possible Bulgaria undermines the very strengthening of stability in the region. Bulgaria's actions place in question all its declared aspirations for good-neighbour relations with Yugoslavia.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO NORWAY -- Belgrade, 10 Aug (TANJUG) -- Upon the decree of the SFRY Presidency, Mesud Besniku, formerly ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Kingdom of Norway. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1203 GMT 10 Aug 83 LD]

SECOND NUCLEAR PLANT PLANNED -- Zagreb, August 10 (TANJUG) -- The second Yugoslav nuclear power plant is to be built in the town of Prevlaka, 30 km from the capital of the Republic of Croatia, Zagreb. The plant is annually to produce 3 billion kw of electricity. The building of the plant is to start [words indistinct]. The plant is to begin operating at full capacity [word indistict] the [word indistinct] research studies, based on recommendations of the Vienna-based U.N. International Atomic Energy Agency have been completed with the utmost priority given to safety measures and the protection of the human environment. The first Yugoslav nuclear power plant in Krsko, about 60 km from Zagreb, was inauguated late in 1981. The 664-mw plant annually produces 4.4 billion kw of electricity. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1021 GMT 10 Aug 83 LD]